CASINO-8-15-Ba-seche.
CHICKERING HALL-8-Musical Recital.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-Across the Potemac.
DALY'S THEATRE-8-15-Twelfth Night.
EMPLY MUSICE-The World in Wax.
EMPLYE THEATRE-8-15-The Girl I Left Behind Me. GARDEN THEATRE-S:15-Giroffe-Giroffa.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Sport McAllister.

HARRIGAN'S TREATRE-S-Mulligan Guards' Ball. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S:15-The Crust of Society. UERRALANN'S THEATRE-8:15-Our Club. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Tris to Chinatewn.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vaudeville.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-2-S:15-Americans Abroad. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-B a. m. to 10.30 p. m. Poultry and Pigeon Show.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CO.'S CONCERT HALL-

3-Pieno Recital.
PALMER'S THEATRE-S 20-Lady Windermere's Fun. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-The Sportsman.
STAR THEATRE-8:15-On Probation.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-For Reve 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-A Nutmeg Match.
67TH STREET MUSIC HALL-2:30-Concert-8:15-

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- A motion for the second reading of the Irish Education bill was rejected in the House of Commons. - Emperor William spoke at the banquet of the Brandenburg Diet. Much anxiety was experienced in London about the overdue steamship Naronic, === Madame

Congress.-Both branches in session. of the rules --- Senate The Sherman bond amendment was dropped from the Sundry Civil Mil, as was the \$800,000 appro priated for the New-York Custom House.

Domestic .- A mass-meeting of leading lawyers, clergymen and educational teachers of New-Jersey was held in Trenton to protest against the race track laws. = Vice-President and Mrs. Morton gave a reception in Washington to Vice-Presidentelect Stevenson. === Adjournment was taken in the Assembly to prevent a direct vote on the not less remarkable than the manner in which Personal Registration bill. == The Philadelphia and Reading statement for January showed a deficit of \$289,734.59. === The Connecticut House passed a resolution permitting the Consolidated road to increase its capital stock to \$100,000,000.

City and Suburban.-The Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaji, arrived here from England. === A Swedish servant threw herself before a train on the Third-ave, elevated road and was killed. A special session of the Episcopal House of Bishops was begun. — Rear-Admiral Gherardi assumed command of the Naval Review Fleet. — The St. David's Society held its annual dinner. Many overdue steamships arrived in port. Stocks opened firm, and in the morning advanced materially, but the closing was weak, and in many cases the improvement was lost and in others the last prices were the lowest; money

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: warmer degrees; lowest, 32; average, 34 7-8.

The description "very hungry and very thirsty," once applied to the Democratic party. is as true now as it ever was, judging by the reports that come from Washington. members of Congress of that faith not only find their mails crowded with applications for offices, but they are continually beset and waylaid at the Capitol by hordes of office-seekers. The House was compelled to adjourn at 5 o'clock vesterday, so many members had fled in order to escape the importante demands upon them. If anything, the condition of things is worse than it was eight years ago. and it was bad enough then, in all conscience.

There can be no misunderstanding of the meaning of the popular demonstration which took place in Trenton yesterday. The antiracetrack meeting was attended by some 4,000 persons, who came from all parts of the State, and it uttered the indignation which prevails throughout New-Jersey at the infamy of which the members of the Legislature have shown themselves capable. The enactment of the racing bills was condemned in the strongest way, and their immediate repeal was peremptorily demanded. It was decided to form a State Law and Order League forthwith, and a committee of fifty was chosen to lay the demands of the meeting before the Legislature. Already there are signs of weakening on the part of the men responsible for New-Jersey's present shame. Speaker Flynn was willing yesterday that the citizens' meeting should be held in the Assembly Chamber, and last evening one Assemblyman who voted for the obnoxious bills announced that he was ready to vote for the

It was a far from pleasant picture of the condition of things in the Croton watershed which was drawn last evening by Mr. Martin, the chemist of the Board of Health, who has

deprecated anything of an alarmist nature. was said last night will be eagerly seized upon their scheme for buying land in the Croton district by wholesale to prevent the contamination of the water supply.

The attempt to pass the Personal Registration bill in the Assembly yesterday was an ignominious failure. The Democrats were unable to secure the requisite sixty-five votes, and finally beat a retreat in the utmost confusion and disorder, under cover of a motion to adjourn, which the Speaker declared carried as the Democratic stampede began. The majority would gladly have pestponed all consideration of the measure, but the Republicans insisted on their rights. They easily had the better of the discussion that ensued, and at the close of the day they remained masters of the field. The bill has lost its place on the calendar, but the purblind Democrats are expected to bring it to the front again in a few days, and hope to force it through in defiance of public opinion.

THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

The gentleman who will become President of the United States on Saturday at noon has had already an unparalleled career. The history of other men who have become in the highest degree eminent, placed beside his, presents nothing but contrasts. They have owed something to the accident of birth or every- cratic by frauds of the most glaring sort has thing to genius. But this man lived almost half a century before the people of even a home rule for cities and as emphatically in single American State had ever heard of him. favor of disfranchising the farmers. The course Within three years of his first election to the pursued by the majority on a number of bills Presidency he might have travelled the world | relating to the charter of cities, and on what over without having his presence noticed at any point ten miles distant from the city of Buffalo. Less than a dozen years before he fond of posing at public meetings as the chamstepped into the most powerful ministerial office known to constitutional government he was performing the simple and not too pleasant for Ireland, why isn't it also good for the duties of a county sheriff. It is an amazing | State of New-York? If these Democrats are commentary on our political system that he be- indeed in sympathy with labor, how does it came by the swift movement of events, to happen that they are banded together to paswhich he was related in only the vaguest a measure which is designed to oppress the sense, the Mayor of a great city, the Governor | farmers-among the worthiest and most induof the greatest State, and the Chief Magis- trious of all laboring men? To answer such trate of the Nation without being for any of questions candidly is to expose these Demo these offices the distinctive choice of the electors who gave him their suffrages. Anomalous as it may sound, it was in no case he who humbugs and demagogues. was elected, but in each case his rival who was defeated. All this is wonderful enough, but it is thrown

into eclipse by the illogical event of this week. After four years of commonplace administration, unbroken by a single achievement of note, marked with many failures and several scanthat drove him and his party into retirement from every branch of the general Government. extract from this statement: and in the face of a mighty conspiracy among Democrats to render his seclusion from public affairs permanent, he returns to power, now truly elected, in great and perhaps masterful authority over a generation of politicians among whom he has scarcely a friend. Strange things happen in this world of chance and impulse, but to see the highest distinction deliberately awarded in recompense for having said nothing particularly wise and done nothing particularly useful is to witness a startling Jules Grevy, widow of the former President of manifestation of human caprice. If it is sought to be explained on the theory that Mr. Cieveland is honest, or sincere, or resolute, or any-House: The Anti-Option bill was killed by fail- thing else as to which he possesses actual ing to receive a two-thirds vete to take it up reputation, then it must at the same time be American character is so deficient as to render the possessor of them abnormal-qualities, indeed, that cannot here be found in conjunction with original, trained and constructive statesmanship. Unless this is our National condition, Mr. Cleveland's personal triumph is a popular freak.

He goes to Washington with an opportunity it came to him. The unwritten law renders him superior to all the temptations which beset a President in his first term. So far as any Chief Magistrate can be, he is without personal obligations. At his back is the good-will of the Nation, which thinks he means well, desires his success and its own advantage, and cares little for the small ambitions and petty motives of those politicians whose patriotism is bounded by self-interest. He has really no oracle to consult but his oath of office, no master to mind but his sense of duty. Other men, greater in worth and lesser in fortune, have created the policies of which he appears as the exponent, have battled for them, and fallen for them. He has the advantage of their hard labors. Mr. Cieveland is to be congratulated. It is no wonder that he takes on an arbitrary manner and declares his plans as It may be granted that many of the votes in and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 if he were the State. Fortune never lent herself so generously to the pleasing game of selfdeception. Abilities so moderate never had a cleverer auctioneer or a more willing group of hidders. But that they will be employed in all sincerity to the public good, as Mr. Cleveland sees it, is not to be doubted. No man, not wholly dull or base, could stand in the presence of such an opportunity and want the motive Yet it is none the less important that one of to improve it.

A CHEERFUL OUTLOOK.

in this State taken as a whole signally attest a reassemblage of the Monetary Conference that, although the Republicans of New-York "with a view of finding a remedy for th were beaten last November, they are to-day evils which attend upon the divergence of full of fight and vitality. Commenting upon values between gold and silver." Mr. Gladthe victory which the Republicans of Syracuse stone answered that Great Britain had not yet achieved last week, "The Journal" of that city found any practical plan to that end, and that says: "The important fact of the election is the United States had not been able to offer that Syracuse is steadfastly a Republican city; any at the conference. But this was scarcely that the party is vigorous, in twithstanding the National defeat of last fall, and that with good the very best of reasons for consultation about leadership, in which there is full confidence and the difficulties to be overcome, and for earnest reliance, this city may be depended upon for effort to devise a way of overcoming them, even the maintenance of its proud and satisfactory though neither Great Britain nor the United Republican record." A similar good and en- States had as yet discovered such a way. The couraging report comes from other sections of debate made it evident that the present British the State. The election returns are well cal- Administration is not disposed to look with any culated to stimulate the State Committee, the county committees and all our other party or- it is greatly strengthened by the refusal of the ganizations to prepare for the campaign of this year with unfaltering courage and hope. | silver. Hence it is by no means strange that

portant ones. A Secretary of State, a Con-reject the motion made, and while the majority troller, a State Treasurer, an Attorney-General differs somewhat from the ordinary party maand a State Engineer are to be chosen, as are jority, it appears that the division was mainly also a new Senate and Assembly. It needs no on partisan lines. argument to prove the importance of contests which involve the control of such public places, which has been done by the refusal of Con- of difficulties, the principals and their friends nor does it need any to prove that in spite of gress to stop purchases of silver in its influthe reverses of last year the Republicans, ac- ence upon the action of other nations. When cording to present appearances, need not de- the delegates from this country declared at the

is a subject of the greatest importance to the record of the present Democratic Legislature recepte of New-York at the present time. Many is sure to be a capital campaign document for nuisances need to be abated in the region from Republican use in the fall canvass. It would terest. It quickly became evident that such a which the Croton is obtained, but no occasion be strange indeed if the majority of the infor alarm exists on account of the things de- telligent voters did not at the ballot-box set scribed by Mr. Martin. The sober judgment the seal of their disappreval upon a party of the physicians to whom he spoke wisely whose representatives at Albany are chiefly distinguishing themselves by outrag-ous as-As it is, there is scarcely a doubt that what saults upon home rule and by a naked job having for its object the disfranchisement of by Tammany politicians as a reason for urging the electors of the rural districts. So, too, it of the Cleveland and anti-Cleveland factions did not affect disastrously the Democratic vote next fail. We are aware, 65 course, that Democrats have a fashion of forgetting their differences when they get to the polls. But the fight in which they are now engaged is no common one: it is nothing if not fierce, and bids fair to grow worse with the progress of the Cleveland Administration. Now the Republicans, in addition to their own affirmative strength, growing out of the good and faithful service of their representatives at Albany and of the essential unity of their party, will have the incidental strength derived from a scandalous Democratic record and from Demo-

It is not too early in the year for our Republican friends to ponder upon these things It is not too early for them to begin to lay out the plans for the fall campaign. The political situation is full of encouragement. To make the most of it they must take the field

GOVERNOR FLOWER EXPOSED. The counts in the indictment against Demecraey, as it is represented in the public offices at Albany, are increasing. The Legis lature, one of whose branches was made Demo gone on record as emphatically opposed to is known as the Personal Registration act, warrants this statement. Democratic leaders are pions of Home Rule for Ireland and as th friends of labor. But if home rule is good cratic bosses and their servants in the Legis lature in their true character-the character of

But notwithstanding the notorious fact that the Democratic record was flagrantly bad, Governor Flower must needs proceed to make it several shades darker! This he has done by coming out boldly as a spoilsman; by an act which proves that he is an enemy of Civil Service reform. His dismissal of John B. dals, the absorption of the Civil Service by his Riley. Chief Examiner of the Board of Civil partisans and a stillborn Free-Trade tariff being Service Commissioners, has been followed by all there is to remember it by; after a defeat a plain statement from Mr. Riley, which bears very hard on the Governor. Here is a salient

I know that some of the muchine managers have on various accosions during the last year threatened the removal of the Civil Service Commission and my-self because of attempts made to enforce the Civil service law. Recently the reports from several of the State Departments showed that appointments has been made in direct violation of the statutes. notified the appointing officers on January 5 last, and laid my communications upon the subject before the C(v) Service Commission. At a subsequent meeting Commissioner McKinstry was appointed to wait upon the Governor and arrange for a conference for the purpose of learning his wishes. Commissioner Eustace was removed soon afterward. My communications are still pending business before the Commission. Exstitutions the Civil Service law has been practically nullified during the last year. In this connection it may not be uninteresting to note that on several or casions when the Civil Service Commission failed to change the classification of employes so as to enable the heads of departments to make selections without reference to the merit system, Governor Plower had promptly ordered the changes.

Now these are grave charges. They are preferred against the Governor by a reputable citizen-a man whose word can be depended upon, and who must necessarily know whereof these charges as attempting to make shipwreck of Civil Service reform-to bring the work of the Commission to naught. Years ago the Service reform policy for the government of certain appointments to office. Governor Flower aims to destroy this wholesome, progressive policy, and to substitute in its place the repudiated policy of "spoils,"

In the circumstances, considering the performances of Legislature and Governor, the rank and file of New-York Democracy may well pray to be delivered from their leaders.

SHIPP IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The vote of the House of Commons on the silver question must be regarded as evidence of an important change in British opinion. favor of the motion were governed by partisan considerations. The party out of power seizes upon this question, it is obvious, as a means of enlisting further support for itself and drawing away support from Mr. Gladstone. Some of the minority, under such circumstances, may have voted for the motion without intending to commit themselves in favor of bimetallism the great parties in England is teading toward adoption of the bimetallic policy as a feature of its party factics.

The motion pending was that the Govern The results of the local elections lately held ment should use its influence to bring about a fair answer to the motion. There might be favor upon the conference, and in that position fine piece of English prose beginning with United States Congress to stop purchases of The fall elections of 1893 will be most im- the House of Commons voted-229 to 148-to

It is impossible now to estimate the harm

actual state of the city's water supply. This firmed in view of several considerations. The ver purchases, unless other Powers should consent to some plan for larger use of silver, the declaration was received with profound inful influence upen the action of other governments, and would do more to bring about some agreement between nations on the monetary question than anything else that it was possible for this country to do. Hence it was that the most influential men of both parties, so soon as the conference had adwould be strange if the present fierce quarrel journed, united in earnestly urging the passage of some bill to terminate silver purchases. The session has nearly ended, and yet efforts to that end have been entirely unsuccessful in both houses, although it is understood that some sort of compromise may yet be urged in the House with Mr. Cleveland's approval. But compromise is not what is needed. The whole force of the declaration made at Brussels was due to the belief that, if the United States should absorately withdraw from its attempts to sustain the price of silver by purchases, other Powers would very quickly be forced to take some action. It may be doubted whether any good whatever would come from a partial or qualified withdrawal, such as the compromise measures contemplate. One thing is clear, that the defeat of the

present Administration in the elections of November last has given the greatest possible encouragement to those foreign Powers which hope for enormous advantages from debasement of the currency in this country. It is the almost universal belief abroad that the United States will have to go to a silver basis without much delay, whether free coinage be adopted here or not. The position of the Demeratic party, with its singular division of pur asse on this question, operates strongly to produce that belief. It seems clear that Mr. Cleveland will not be able to command the support of his own party in any other propositi n on the silver question, because the great majority of his party is in favor of free coin age. He may be able by his veto to prevent free coinage, but he will not be able, it is generally feared, so far to control his own arty as to secure any legislation protecting the country against the evils which continued archases of silver and expansion of paper cur cency appear to involve. Hence it is that in other countries all plans for settlement of the monetary problem are greatly discouraged, because it is believed that the United States will presently furnish the sink into which the sur plus silver of all the world can be emptied.

THEY "EXCHANGED SHOTS."

There has been a difference of opinion in upons on one of the bond issues of that State question any further than that it was one of cople whose sense of personal honor is so acute that the slightest reflection upon it is resented with a double-barrelled gun-where a debt having been incurred a portion of the community think it would be a good thing to pay t; while others, boking beyond the more deb and credit feature of the transaction and taking the larger view that the creditor entertains p ditical opini us which should be discounted nanced, insist that to tax good citizens to pay that class of people is an imposition and an outrage. They sometimes get very hot in the ollar about these things. They did in Louisi and the other day. That is, two newspaper editors, whose function it is to enlighten the community on the legal rights and moral obligations involved when a bill is presented for payment, got hot about it. The Editor of "The Shreveport Progress" took the broad view, if we correctly understand the situation, that the payment of the coupons which had been authorized by the Governor was "a steal of the New-York bondholders." This seemed to be entirely in accord with the healthy public sentiment prevailing so largely in the West and be discouraged; and must have caught hold of the popular mind.

The Editor of "The Baton Rouge Advocate," which is described as "the Administration or dan," and consequently bound to sustain the action of the Governor, immediately came to the defence in an article in which he went at he speaks. The Governor stands revealed in once to the root of the whole question by pronouncing the Editor of "The Shreveport Progress" an ass. How he had "succeeded in cheating the insane asylum out of its legitimate tate after mature deliberation adopted a Civil prey for so long a time" was a mystery. The existence of such "verdancy and asininity" in Shreveport led the Baton Rouge editor to believe that "the visits of the fool killer in that section of the State are extremely rare." Into the gates of general debate, thrown wide open by these clear and distinct statements which were apparently sincere though a trifle crude, the Shreveport editor plunged with great boldness and considerable verbal flux. At the threshold of it be flings forward an earnest and manly vindication of himself as an unrestrained and voluntary ass. "Better," he says in language which starts off in a limpid stream. but soon becomes so turbid with emotion that the patient fisher after its meaning doesn't know whether to expect a sucker or a troutbetter be an ass, whose unrestrained bray voluntarily discloses its identity, than the boot licker of the Governor, and, for the privilege of supping from the State's table among the hired servants and lackeys, is willing to east untruthful a-sertions upon one who, like the wolf, prefers freedom, though accompanied by hunger and want, than sumptuous repast bought by servitude." Nothing could be more straightforward and manly than this, as any one will see who reads it over a few times until he understands it.

At this point, although the dispatch from which we gather the details says "it was not anticipated this controversy of words would result seriously." there seems to have sprung up, for some unaccountable reason, unfriendliness between the two editors. Up to this time it does not appear that anything had occurred to mar the harmony. There had been, to be sure, a statement on one side that the payment f the coupons was a steal. But that is the usual feeling about coupons in the West and Southwest, and the remark can hardly be considered objectionable. The language of the Baton Rouge person in calling the Shreveport person an ass by circumlocution and a fool by implication is, strictly speaking, not parlia mentary, but if there was anything offensive in it the Shreveport person condoned it in that "Better be an ass," etc., which we have quoted. However it came about, it seems certain that the difference over coupons had led to ill feeling. They consequently went out to the Texas State line on Tuesday last, and, in the language of the dispatch, "exchanged shots" without injury to either. "There was a single exchange of shots," says the account. "after which there was an amicable adjustment shaking hands." All of which is of the greatest possible interest. Otherwise it would not have been sent all over the country by wire.

definitely settled. Nor is any decision announced upon either of the two questions, whether the Shreveport man is an ass or the Baton Rouge man a "boot-licker." What really has been settled is-well, let us seethey exchanged one shot and shook hands-they were probably both right. It only remains to be said that both editors exhibited extraordinary courage. And yet needless expense seems to have been incurred in going to the Texas line to "exchange shots." Why couldn't it have been done by mail?

THE TRAGEDY OF CUTTYHUMK.

Cuttyhunk, at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, has recently witnessed a most thrilling do say that Mr. Cleveland was heard to declare exhibition of the heroism of every-day life. The brig Aquatic ran ashore on the reefs between Sow and Pigs Lightship and the island. It was a stormy night, bitter cold with snow and sleet, and a dangerous sea was breaking over the rocks. Signals of distress were sent out from the wreck. There were life-saving stations at opposite ends of the island. The Massachusetis Humane Society's boathouse was near the wreck. A lifeboat commanded by Captain Timothy Akin and manned by five volunteers, who responded to his call, went out to the brig, but not without remonstrances from the more cautious veterans of the cliff's It seemed indeed a foolhardy errand. Even if the lifeboat could succeed in reaching the vessel, a rescue in such a sea and with the breakers surging around the wreck was hardly practicable.

The rescuers, inspirited by their lion-hearted commander, fought their way to the reefs, For one moment the lifeboat was close under the stern. Hardly had Captain Akin time to call out for a line before the boat was overturned by the breakers. Two of the oarsmen ank to the bottom without a struggle. Two clang for a few minutes to the bottom of the boat and were then swept away. The brave aptain sought to help with an oar the fifth man Joseph Tilten, who could not swim. With the aid of a rope Tilton was drawn to the deck and was the only man saved. Captain Akin made a desperate fight for life, but the ope slipped just as he was about to be hauled to the deck and he fell headlong into the surging sea. Some hours afterward a boat from the United States Life-Saving Station rept up from the eastern end of the island, but did not venture to approach the wreck. When daylight came a lighter and tug were brought into service, and lines were fired by rockets into the rigging, where nine men were lashed to the masts. Three were taken off by means of a breeches buoy and six subsequently by

dory, the sea having gone down. In this way six heroes of the coast perse vered in a gallant, if ill-judged, attempt to save ife. Only one of the six returned, and he was the one who ought not to have ventured out at all, since he could not swim. The others perished, most of them leaving wives and children to mourn them. It is a most pathetic story, illumined by that spirit of heroic selfsacrifice which makes the common, every-day life of these times worth living. As brave Cantain Akin lost his life at the last moment n a noble effort to save the companion who ould not swim, it would be little less than heartless to argue the point whether his judgment was not fatally at fault in attempting the rescue under such adverse conditions.

But there is one practical moral that can be drawn from this marine episode. The captain of the brig has stated that when the reefs were struck he considered it impossible for any boat to live in such a sea, and that also he felt confident that his ship would hold together for twenty-four hours. He signalled for help without the remotest idea that it would be rendered during the night. He cannot be blamed for signalling; that was his plain duty. But if he could have communicated to the shore a more accurate account of the situation and his ability to hold out till morning, the lifeboat would not have gone out on so desperate a chance of saving life. What is apparently needed is a revision of the ordinary methods of signalling in distress, so that those on shore can know with more precision what lies before them and how urgent is the necessity for help.

The lawmakers of New-Jersey are in a fair way to learn the weight and power of public sentiment when thoroughly aroused. It was a cowardly proceeding on their part to adjourn for a week in order to seek shelter from the storm about to break; it would have been still more cowardly if they nad yielded to the racetrack men's de mands and adjourned for good. Public opinion in this city was powerful enough a year ago to cause the repeal of the Speedway bill. In New-Jersey the moral sentiment of the entire State is stirred to its depths, and it is doubtful whether the members of the Legislature, hardened as they are, can hold out against it.

February maintained its bad reputation to the end, and on Tuesday fired a Parthian shot that left an impression long to be remembered. The month just gone has given us by far the worst weather of the winter, and, if memory is not at fault, more of it than any previous month in several winters. March, on general principles, is likely to make a bad record, but in the present case we are glad to welcome the coming and speed the going guest, especially when the newomer wears such a smiling face as greeted us yesterday. What do the advocates of an old-fashioned winter think about the case,

The Rapid Transit Commissioners continue to demonstrate in the most impressive manner their ability to do nothing toward satisfying the emphatic public demand for rapid transit.

It always gives us pleasure to award praise where it is deserved. It seems to us that the department of our municipal government whose pecial function it is to neglect the sidewalk in Mail-st., between Park Row and Broadway, deserves universal credit. No portion of the city has been more assiduously and faithfully neglected; and that is saying a great deal. In slipperiness and nastiness and depth of mud and slush it has occupied all winter a proud pre emi-

A judge in Ulster County has called the attention of the Grand Jury to the horrible condition of the roads, evidently in the hope that something will be done by that body to improve them If presentments or indictments by the Grand Jury can suggest the right way of going to work to bring about the improvement which all concede to be necessary, or at least extremely desirable. it is to be hoped that a Grand Jury in every county in the State will be instructed to proceed with this business at once. Judge Clearwater may be on the right track. At all events, he has ione something to attract attention, and the more attention is concentrated on the road question

The District-Attorney of Kings County, who has just begun the tenth year of his service in that capacity, has decided that he is so much in need of rest that nothing but a vacation of three months in California will restore his shattered health. It is unfortunate that the necessity for his prolonged absence from the post of duty occurs at this time. The numerous indictments against city and county officials found by the December Grand Jury in Brooklyn are still pendthe chemist of the Board of Health, who has spair of capturing both the executive offices brussels Conference that all parties in the lt is true that the original question, whether ing, and there is a strong demand that the prose-had unusual opportunities for learning the and the Legislature. This can safely be af-

with the utmost vigor. Did Mr. Ridgway leave specific and unmistakable instructions on point with his assistants?

The Hoboken Police Commissioners advise the Chief of Police of that city to read the New-York newspapers and find out the addresses of the greengoods" men who make the Jersey town their base of operations. It would probably be an excellent thing for the chief personally to read good newspapers, but wouldn't it be to the advantage of Hoboken to get a new head for its police force—a man who can find the criminals of the city without the aid of New-York reporters?

To Isaac Pusey Gray, of Indiana: Cheer up you may get a Consulship after all. For they recently that he would like to see you in Halifax.

Several of our transportation companies have done their patrons at various times the service of putting up notices in their conveyances to remind passengers of the offence which they commit when they spit upon the floor or litter it with papers, eigar stumps, nutshells, fruit skins, etc. It may often seem as if these hints did no good, but it is almost certain that they do, for the number of persons who are as well-meaning as they are thoughtless is very large. We appeal for more reminders of this sort, and for a renewal of those that are almost illegible

PERSONAL.

The story that Gordon McKay, formerly of Cambridge, Mass., had provided in his will for a gift of between \$2,0 0,000 and \$4,000,000 to Harvard, to repeated in Washington as having come from Boston, and in Boston as having originated in Washington. the Capital that an official of the Smithsonian Institu-tion revealed the secret at the Harvard Club dinner just week, but did not refer to it as a confidential matter, supposing that it would not be repeated outside the banquet half. Eding requested subse-quently to verify the story, he refused to say a word-one way or the other. The Poston Journal' says that it was reported at

Professor E. E. Barnard, the astronomer, according o California papers, has received several invitation o join the staif of other institutions than the Lick observatory; and the most flattering is believed to Chicago University declare that they have not yet thicago University declare that they have not yet attermined who shall have charge of the great 40-inch refractor now being constructed for that educational centre through Mr. Yerkes's bounty; so that the other stories need to be taken with a grain of sait. However, during his six months vacation, Professor Barnard's address is in care of his former associate, Professor S. W. Burnham, now of Chicago.

Mr. Cleveland will not be the only President who has lived for a time in a private house in Washington, instead of in the Executive Mansion. pent two or three months in a private dwelling while the White House was being renovated after President carneid's death. It was a house south of the Capital, owned by General Butter and Passed by Sciator John 1, Jones, of Nevada. It is now used as the head-quarters of the Marine Hospital Service, having been sold to the Government.

Senator-elect White, of California, stumped the State a long ago in favor of the election of Senators by

Mr. Logar Carlisle, who is likely to be chief clerk n the Treasury Department, began life as a page in he Kentucky Senate, when his father was lieutenantgovernor. Then he became interested in several western and southert business enterprises. He is his father's private secretary now, and has done a good deal of literary work for magazines.

Four members of the next Calinet are directors of either banks or rallways, or both; namely, Messra.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

If the bill now before the Assembly passes, the thriving town of Olean will become the thirty-third city of the State. In 1860 the town had a population of 2,706. In 1880 the population had increased to 6,575; in 1890 it numbered 11,507. And the town has now a greater population than any one of the cities of Ithaca, Hornellsville, Corning, Dunkirk or Hudson, the last one of which is the third oldest of the cities incorporated since 1785.

"Johnny, what are you going to do when you ges to be a man?"
"I'm going to be a boy preacher," replied Johnny, confidently.—(Washington Star.

There is said to be a man in Texas who has killed six men, "clerked" in a drygoods store, served as a sexton, presched and run a gambling saloon. At present he is keeping a liquor store and practising

At the Table d'Hote.—Husband (to his wife)— For goodness sake, Frieda, don't talk so much. We've got to pay four shillings each for the dinner, and as the rate you are going on, you won't get through a shilling's worth!—(laster Nachrichten.

what are the conditions of life in the States. editor need not remain in ignorance, however; there are 1,000,000 Canadians, more or less, now in this country, who could give him abundant information

"Good by, love. In case I am really prevented from counting home to dinner I will send a telegram."
"You need not trouble to send it; I have already taken it out of your lacket pocket."—(Buntes Allerick.

A daily paper can be sent from any part of the United States to Stanley Falls, in Africa, 1,000 miles beyond Stanley Pool, for 4 cents.

"So the painting which you showed me last week has been sold to the baron for \$3,000?"

"Yes, str."

"Well, give me one for \$4,000. I want foks to see that I am a better art connolsseur than the baron."—(Filegende Blaetter. Bishop Taylor is about to plant a missionary sta-

tion in Mashoneland, Africa. This territory has a large population of degraded and victous natives. It tractive region of equatorial Africa. It has lovely valleys, dense forests, noble hills, vast prairies and sealike lakes. It contains an abundance of game and almost inexhaustible mineral wealth.

Host (a trifle nervous about the effect of his guest's wooden leg upon the polished floor)—Hadn't you better come on the rug, Major! You might slip out there, my boy.

The Major—Oh, don't be afraid, my boy. There is no danger. I have a pail in the end of it.—(Newis no danger. York Ledger.

"The Boston Transcript" suggests the formation of a New-England dialect society. "It would bring to light many matters of great interest and philological importance, and contribute to a wider knowledge and keener appreciation of New-England rustle speech. There is a good bit of history bound up in every really characteristic phrase, if we could but get at it-such as, for instance, the term 'coof,' applied to Nantucketers, in their privacy, to all 'off-islanders and the broad sound of 'a' still heard in Marbiehead, and the proverbial and peculiar 'Brentwood r's' heard in a certain town of New-Hampshire. By all means let us have a New-England dialect seciety. There should be, too, of course, Southern and Western so cieties of the same sort. To divide the work thus would probably be better than to attempt to cover the whole diverse field of American dialect with a single society."

A Predicament,—Jason—I'll be hanged if I know whether it's safer to address that strange lady as "Miss." or "Madame."

Argo—Why, what difference will it make! Jason—Well, you see, if I call her "Madame" she'll think I think she looks so old that she must be married. And if I call her "Miss" she'll think I've spotted her as an old maid who couldn't get married,—(Chicago News Record.

KAULANI AND UNCLE SAM.

From The Chicago News Record.

The Princess Kalulani is willing to be placed under
the protecting guardianship of Uncle Sam. Most girls
prefer annexation out and out.

A FEW MORE SUCH STATESMEN NEEDED. A FEW MORE SUCH STATESHES ALLE SPECES From The Indianapolis Journal.

Every patriotic American will applaud the speech which Senator Morgan made relative to the possession of the Islands configuous to the United States, not because he has a vaulty to own the earth, or that this Government shall stand in the relation of a dictator to the nations, but because such a possession is important to our safety in the event of foreign war, would be fortunate for the United States if Senator Morgan's party, now coming to the control of affairs, were influenced by his broad statesmanship on this subtleet.

TAMMANY PRAVES, TAKE NOTICE.

From The Baltimore American.

No inauguration day uniform will be complete without the useful, if not ornamental, piece of pasteboard is the shape of a return ticket.

A GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTION OF THE PRESS. From The Pittsburg Chronicle Triegraph.

A contemporary remarks: "It is a peculiarity of the A contemporary remarks: "It is a peculiarity of the President's election that he receives no commission of official notification of his election." But if he keeps of the peculiarity watchful eye on the newspapers he had not remain in doubt long after election day.